

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.
ELGIN OPERA HOUSE—8—A Kiss from Rome.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Mr. Barnes of New York.
CASINO—8—The Yeman of the Guard.
DAILY'S THEATRE—2 and 8 15—Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADTER'S—8—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSIC—8—The Old Homestead.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—A Kiss from Rome.
HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Waddy Goom.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8—Lord Chumley.
MADISON AVE. and 50th St.—Day and Evening—Jeru-
salem and the Crucifixion.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—830—A Legal Wreck.
NIBLO'S—2 and 8—The Showman.
POLA GROUNDS—4—Baseball.
STAR THEATRE—8—Penelope.
STANDARD THEATRE—8—Polly Hume.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Quick or the Dead.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—Pascation.
3D AVE. and 83D ST.—American Institute Fair.
4TH AVE. and 17TH ST.—Gottsburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	10	Local Notices	11
Announcements	10	Lost and Found	11
Business Notices	10	Marriages and Deaths	11
Classified	10	Miscellaneous	11
Deaths	10	Musical Publications	11
Divertissements	10	Obituary	11
Entertainment	10	Political	11
Exhibitions	10	Real Estate	11
Foreign	10	Rooms and Flats	11
General	10	Social	11
Health	10	Situations Wanted	11
Houses	10	Teachers	11
Hotels	10	The Theatre	11
Ice Cream	10	Water	11

Business Notices

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In Great Variety Manufactured by
G. S. SELLER
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Dress, Library, Table, &c.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Emperor William and King Humbert
were enthusiastically received at Naples.
Major Bartlett is said to have been shot by one
of the porters of the Stanley relief expedition.
The Spanish Cabinet are divided on the
question of army reform. The efforts of Em-
press Frederick in behalf of the sufferers by flood
were publicly commended.

Congress.—Both branches in session. The
Senate: Mr. Cockrell spoke for four hours on
the Senate substitute; Messrs. Allison and Aldrich
corrected his many blunders. The House:
The Democratic majority refused to consider the
Eight-Hour bill; with much talk on the ad-
journment question, nothing was done.

Domestic.—Warner Miller and Colonel Cruzer
addressed a large meeting at Flushing. The
Republican convention at New-Brunswick renom-
inated Congressman Keen, of New-Jersey, and is-
sued a speech from William Walter Phelps.
The fall races at Pimlico began. Mr.
Blaine was enthusiastically welcomed on his
journey through several counties of Indiana, and
made a few short speeches. Sums of money
and several valuable packages have been lost at
the Patent Office through the neglect of the
Financial Clerk. There were fifty-eight new
cases and two deaths from yellow fever at Jac-
sonville. By a collision on the Lehigh Valley
Railroad, near the Tunnel Switch, seven men, six
of them Hungarian laborers, were killed, and sev-
eral others were fatally injured.

City and Suburban.—Letters of acceptance were
given out by Colonel Erhardt and Mayor Hewitt,
candidates for Mayor, and James T. Van Renss-
selaer, the Republican candidate for President of
the Board of Aldermen; the Democratic factional
fight grew hotter than ever. Many names
were registered on the election lists in Jersey City
and Newark, the Republicans being particularly
active. The Wholesale Dry-Goods Club held an
enthusiastic meeting in Cooper Union, at which
Colonel Erhardt and several other leading Repub-
licans spoke. The New-York Club defeated the
St. Louis Club by a score of 2 to 1. A
lively Republican demonstration in Hoboken.
The Republican County Committee endorsed
the National, State, and City tickets. In
the Pythagoras Hall difficulty the Quinn faction
obtained an injunction. Stocks after a dull
opening and small further declines, later were
more active, advanced sharply, closing strong.

The Weather.—Indications for today: Rain,
followed by fair, warmer weather. Temperature
yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 50;
average, 55.

When we consider the patronage of this great
office, the allurements of power, the temptation to
retain public place once gained, and, more than
all, the availability of a party funds in an incumbent
with a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born
of benefits received and fostered by the hope of
favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money
and trained political service, we recognize in the
eligibility of the President for re-election a most
serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelli-
gent action which must characterize government by
the people. —From President Cleveland's letter of
resignance: Aug. 18, 1884.

My friends, you will never have any genuine
reform in this country until you adopt the
one-term principle in reference to the Presidency.
So long as the incumbent can hope for a second
term he will use the immense patronage of the
Government to procure his re-nomination and secure
his re-election. —From a speech by the Hon. Al-
len G. Thurman: Columbus, Ohio, 1872.

Register to-day! You can do so at any time
between 8 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock
at night. If you don't know where to go, you
can ascertain by consulting the ninth, tenth
and eleventh pages of THE TRIBUNE. Don't
neglect this important duty. After to-day
there will be only two more chances to register,
and they fall on two consecutive days—Friday
and Saturday of next week, October 26 and 27.
Every Republican who has not already done so
should register as early as possible to-day.

Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination
made by the Cooper Union meeting on October
5, and in doing so has written a long letter
reviewing his administration and summing up
the benefits which he claims to have conferred
on the city. Introductory to this, however,
he indulges in a spirited attack on Tammany
Hall, even sneering at the "spasm of virtue"
which induced it to nominate him for Mayor in
1886. The direct effect of this will not be to
diminish the bitterness which already marks
the struggle between the two Democratic fac-
tions in this city. The momentous char-
acter of the contest for Mayor this year is
made unmistakably clear by Mr. Hewitt's state-
ment that the successful candidate will have
the appointment of twenty-three commissioners
and heads of departments. Surely this is a

sufficient reason for the election of Colonel
Erhardt, whom Mayor Hewitt himself has pro-
nounced able and excellent.

Colonel Erhardt's letter accepting the Re-
publican nomination for Mayor is clear, com-
pact and, though brief, packed full of food for
thought. He points out that almost the whole
of the city government, both elective and ap-
pointive, is in the hands of Democrats, and in-
sists that this state of things ought not to
continue. It will not continue if the
Republicans of New-York to a man do
their duty. Colonel Erhardt mentions
100,000 as a reasonable estimate of the
Republican vote in this city for Harrison and
Morton. Why should a single voter who favors
the Republican National ticket refuse to vote
the Republican National ticket? Beyond ques-
tion 100,000 Republican votes will put Colonel
Erhardt in the Mayor's chair.

Any employee of the New-York Custom House
who has not already handed over his "volun-
tary contribution" for the cause of Cleveland
and Reform can learn just where to go and
just what to do by reading an article in to-
day's TRIBUNE, which describes the experience
of a reporter who was successful in contributing
a small amount through this branch of the
Democratic machine. Three and a half per-
cent of the annual salary is the regulation
assessment, but when the reporter offered \$2
it was eagerly raked in. The place where the
work is done is No. 30 Liberty-st., and the in-
dividual who receipts for "contributions to the
Campaign Fund of the Democratic National
Committee" is R. M. Jordan. We gladly give
him the benefit of a "first-class notice." No.
30 Liberty-st. is easily found. By calling there
the Civil Service reformers who are so
ardently in favor of Mr. Cleveland's re-election
could undoubtedly learn something to their ad-
vantage.

A GREAT FORCE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Four Presidential campaigns since the War
have been signalized by four remarkable series
of speeches, delivered under conditions certain
to test the intellectual and moral fibre of the
speakers, by four Presidential candidates. It
is nearly sixteen years since Mr. Greeley's
death, but among the most vivid recollections
of living men of both parties who were then
voters is the effect produced upon their minds
by the astonishing vigor, penetration and vari-
ety of the arguments in which he advocated
the movement that he headed. Eight years
later General Garfield surprised even those who
were most familiar with his resources, and it
was felt when the campaign of 1880 ended
with his triumphant election that no candidate
could ever hope to surpass him in versatility,
in logic, and in the skill with which he adapted
his reasoning and his rhetoric to the varying
sympathies and interests of those who heard
him. But four years ago, while public recol-
lection of the great part that Garfield had
played in 1880, revived by his pathetic death,
was still keen and tender, Mr. Blaine taught
thousands who had supposed they knew him
well before that his powers were actually far
above even their highest valuation.

That marvellous presentation of vital truths
was again thought to be the ultimate stand-
ard below which all future candidates in our
time must expect to fall; but Mr. Blaine himself
must be among the first to declare that Gen-
eral Harrison has nothing to fear from a com-
parison with any of his predecessors. Early in
the campaign a stream of cheap wit, occasion-
ally taking on the familiar Democratic attri-
butes of slander and falsehood, was spouted in
his direction. The managers of his campaign
were magnanimously advised to sequester the
Republican candidate, permitting him occasion-
ally to shake hands with an enthusiastic par-
tisan, but on no account to come in contact
with a doubtful voter, and never under any
circumstances to open his mouth in public. As
the campaign advanced it was interesting to
observe that the Democratic newspapers one
after another quietly discarded that mildewed
chaff and set busily to work to see if by any
possibility they could make some sort of ef-
fective response to the deadly fire which Gen-
eral Harrison was quietly pouring in upon them
from day to day; until now about the only
depreciation of his speeches is an occasional
spasmodic wail from those Democratic sons of
perdition, "The New-York Times" and "The
Evening Post."

The fact is—and it is a fact which Repub-
licans cannot too gratefully acknowledge—that
no feature of their campaign has been more
helpful and inspiring than General Harrison's
speeches. Lucid, manly, sensible, acute, in-
variably dignified, and rising to genuine and
unaffected eloquence when the theme and the
surroundings were such as to touch his own
heart and the hearts of those before him, they
have set the issues of the campaign in the pure
white light of truth. But they have done even
more than this—they have served to reveal
the man. In the last weeks of the struggle
which means so much to him, to his party and
to the country, he stands before the people
without fear and without reproach, wise, steady,
fast, forceful—and a gentleman.

THE MEDICAL BATTLE.

In the battle now raging between Dr. Mac-
kenzie and his German rivals he labors under
one striking disadvantage. He will not have
public opinion in England behind him in mass,
whereas his Berlin antagonists will be solidly
supported by press and people. Already he is
sharply criticised in London for errors of judg-
ment, lack of taste and discernment, and an
excess of controversial zeal. He has his par-
tisans in his own profession and in the leading
newspaper offices, and the influence of the
Court is powerfully exerted on his side; but
Englishmen are equally conservative and criti-
cal, and there is certain to be a division of
opinion respecting the expediency and wisdom
of his violent assaults upon his antagonists.
In Germany, on the other hand, it will be con-
sidered both patriotic and necessary to uphold
the dignity of national medical science. There
will be no factions there. The English special-
ist will be charged in every quarter with offer-
ing a series of unpardonable affronts to the pro-
fession on the Continent, and his controversial
heat and invective will be often resented.
Even journals which were formerly in sym-
pathy with the English coterie at Court lay
stress upon the wanton insults which have been
heaped upon the medical profession in Ger-
many.

Dr. Mackenzie is also unfortunate in being
forced to concede that his German associates
were right in their original diagnosis of the
case. The progress of the disease and the re-
sults of the post-mortem examination have
left no room for doubt that Frederick III had
malignant cancer. Dr. Mackenzie contends, to
be sure, that Professors Gerhardt and Von
Bergmann were not justified by the evidence
at an early stage in affirming that the disease
was cancer. He also makes a strong case out
of the reports of Dr. Virchow, who is acknowl-
edged to be the most authoritative expert on
all matters relating to morbid anatomy. He

succeeds admirably in defending his own prac-
tice and in justifying by comparative exhibits
of the results of partial and total removal of
the larynx his own reluctance to advise such
an operation in the absence of positive proof
of the character of the disease. But his at-
tempt to discredit Professors Gerhardt and
Von Bergmann fails at the outset, since the
facts fully sustained their original diagnosis.
As for his labored effort to prove that their in-
competence and malpractice either brought on
or aggravated the disease in the first instance
and subsequently shortened the patient's life, it
is most ingenious, but it is in the nature of the
case inconclusive. These serious charges, which
are pressed home with passionate energy, are
not susceptible of demonstration. Dr. Mac-
kenzie may have his theories that Dr. Ger-
hardt by uninterrupted application of the gal-
vano-cautery promoted the development of
cancer, or that Dr. Von Bergmann by an ill-
considered choice of instruments and by pal-
pable malpractice hastened the Emperor's
death; but he can never hope to substantiate
them by undisputed facts.

It must not be forgotten that Dr. Mackenzie
himself has acted under strong provocation.
He was maligned, insulted, persecuted, and
even menaced with personal violence while the
Emperor lived; and no sooner had the post-
mortem examination been held than he was
discharged like a lucky and then publicly
accused of mismanaging the case and vetoing
measures by which the patient's life might have
been saved. Being an Englishman with fight-
ing blood in his veins, he has turned upon his
rivals and returned blow for blow. As he ironi-
cally remarks, he would have been something
more or less than man if he had not resented
the savage attacks made upon his reputation.
Indeed, his German antagonists only justify
themselves when they sneer at his un-
professional conduct and his malevolent strictures
upon their antiquated instruments and un-
scientific methods. They violated every
rule of medical courtesy in their jealous and
resentful dealings with their English rival.
Moreover, while they were correct in their
diagnosis, the question of treatment was de-
cided against them by the patient himself.
The Crown Prince, when informed authori-
tatively at San Remo that the disease was can-
cer, declined to have his larynx excised as the
German surgeons had originally recommended.
From that decision there could be no appeal;
and hence the controversy respecting Dr. Mac-
kenzie's responsibility for neglecting that heroic
method of treatment never ought to have been
raised.

DEMOCRATIC BREAD.

Dearer bread increases the burdens of the
working people in a very definite and intelli-
gible way. To the poor, who are compelled
to buy stale bread or none at all, the advance
of one cent per loaf on the four and five cent
leaves is not a blessing. The baker who gets
250 loaves out of a barrel of flour adds by the
advance \$2.50 to the cost of the quantity of
four ordinarily used in a year for each person.
To sixty-five millions of people, if all had to
pay the same tax, it would mean a new burden
of \$165,000,000 yearly. To those who buy
the cheaper grades of flour and make their own
bread the tax is not so great, for the advance
in the price of such grades of flour has been
only about 81 per cent, or at the rate of
\$65,000,000 for the year's consumption.

Somewhere between these two figures is the
actual tax caused to consumers by the advance
in flour. Democratic newspapers show a dis-
position to attribute it entirely to wicked specu-
lators. Others attribute it to the grasping
bakers, and quote the remarks of one at the
recent meeting, that they were bound to ad-
vance the price of bread, or people would think
the bakers had been robbing them all these
years when flour was cheap. The bakers and
the speculators have their share of the re-
sponsibility beyond a doubt. But behind them
is the Secretary of the Treasury, whose anxiety
to "make things lively" for speculators during
the campaign has stimulated a wild and un-
natural advance in wheat.

If money had not been poured out in a great
flood for this purpose since the Presidential
campaign has begun speculators would not
have found it so easy to borrow enough to cor-
ner the wheat market. That operation takes
many millions, and shrewd men do not dare
to undertake it unless they are assured that
money is to be made plenty, and the banks are
to have large sums to loan, especially at specu-
lative centres. This year the Secretary made
it known early that he was going to keep money
plenty until after election, and he has been doing
as he promised. The money has been so ex-
pended that it has abounded at all specu-
lative centres, and the men who gamble in
wheat have had the lively time they were led
to expect. The result is a heavy tax for con-
sumers.

But is not wheat really scarce? It is not.
The last official report indicated a yield of
four hundred and ten to four hundred and
twenty million bushels, and the surplus brought
over was fifty to fifty-five million bushels,
while the quantity required for food and seed
would not exceed three hundred and forty
million bushels, if the consumption were un-
checked. That would leave one hundred and
twenty to one hundred and thirty-five million
bushels for export, and the advance in the price
abundant cuts down consumption in Europe
quickly and largely. At present foreigners
are refusing to buy wheat at the rate of a
dollar a bushel at New-York, while the specu-
lators at Chicago and the bakers are trying
to sell it at \$1.10 to \$1.50 per bushel. This
is the direct and natural result of a policy
which makes things lively for traders, in order
to help a free-trade candidate and party.

A CHANCE FOR WOMEN.

In this age and country, and above all in
this blithe, prosperous and good-natured town,
it is not necessary to preach a sermon on what
is due in the way of everyday courtesy from
men to women. Leaving instinctive hours out
of consideration, there is universal acquies-
cence in the principle that a woman is entitled
to the first vacant seat in a public conveyance;
and even counting in the bores, the sight of a
man dropping into a seat for which a woman
stands waiting is phenomenally rare. But more
than this, compliance with the code of manners
which prescribes that a man shall yield his seat
to a woman standing in proximity thereto is so
general as never to escape the notice of ob-
servant foreigners. The obligation is at least
so perfectly understood that no man can vio-
late it without an uncomfortable feeling of
delinquency, though behind his paper he may
be able to argue deftly to his own conscience
in support of his superior claim.

In point of fact a certain degree of hardship
is often involved. A weary man bound for
Harlem ought not to be condemned for harbor-
ing an irritating sense of personal loss as he
yields his hard won repose in behalf of a found
damsel whose energies have found their only
outlet for the day in the purchase of a box of
bon-bons; though even then, if his heart is in

the right place, he may find adequate recom-
pense in a grateful and sympathetic glance ac-
companied by an audible acknowledgment of
his courtesy. And yet the sacrifice is not a
trivial one. For who has ever resigned his
seat—just as "warm precincts," so to speak—
"Nor cast one lingering, lingering look behind?"

And this reflection suggests that, after all,
the grace and propriety of such surrenders
should not be circumscribed by considerations
of sex. Primarily the concession ought to be
from strength to weakness, not from man to
woman. But how often is the man who sits
shamed and confounded, or the man who stands
refreshed and strengthened, by the sight of a
woman giving up her seat to a weaker sister?
Some fortunate observers are alleged to have
seen such an occurrence, but the experience
is so rare as never to be forgotten in life, and
almost to claim remembrance on a death-bed.
If the sisters, wives and daughters of the men
who spontaneously abandon their right and
title to a comfortable journey would consent to
accept the rewards of a similar sacrifice—if
youth would only yield the precedence to age,
the idler to the worker, the unburdened to the
heavy laden—good deeds would be so multi-
plied and shine so brightly that people would
every now and then forget the melancholy
fact that this is a naughty world.

MR. ABBEY'S ADVERTISING.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey, who is renting Palmer's
Theatre for his new proprietor for the season
of French plays, has withdrawn his advertise-
ment from The Tribune and has refused the repre-
sentative of this paper the courtesies of the theatre.
The only possible inference is that Mr. Abbey
feels personally aggrieved at the estimate placed upon
the acting of M. Coquelin in these columns, and
adopts this method, not only of testifying his
anger, but of seeking to influence the course of
the paper for the future with regard to this
and other of his enterprises.

We confess to some surprise that Mr. Abbey
should have been guilty of so foolish and vulgar
an action. Weak displays of resentment of this
sort are not uncommon with managers whose
experience has been confined to the agricultural
districts and who are not accustomed to severe
criticism than that which usually appears on the
exterior of a patent insider; or with actors who
are absolutely persuaded that the failure to
eulogize the manner in which the announcement
is made that the carriage waits arises from a
deep-seated personal spite on the part of the
entire body of critics. But Mr. Abbey, while not
a manager in the sense that Mr. Palmer and
Mr. Daly are managers, is a man of affairs,
a large and usually successful speculator; and we
certainly should have supposed that he had too
much knowledge of the world to make himself
a laughing-stock. He ought to know that The
Tribune's critical opinions are not to be bought
nor bullied. They are not influenced by the
amount being probably more important in his
eyes than it is in ours, and they will not be
affected by the withholding of advertising. All
that he achieves by his action is to make public
his apparent belief that the critical views of a
newspaper are of no account to a manager, and
that the manager who advertises and the man-
ager who advertises are of no account to a manager.
The newspaper which prints the advertise-
ment—a theory which will be indignantly re-
sented by every self-respecting journal and every
self-respecting manager.

It is a mark of a peevish and ill-balanced mind
to assume that some personal motive always lies
at the bottom of an unfavorable criticism. The
opinions expressed by the distinguished critic
of The Tribune upon the acting of M. Coquelin
were certainly not influenced by any lack of
kindly feeling toward him, as there is abundant
evidence to show, nor toward Mr. Abbey, whose
numerous enterprises, theatrical and musical, have
always had generous treatment in this paper. Mr.
Abbey ought to be willing to recognize the possi-
bility of an honest difference from his opinions,
although he is conscious of course that his own
views upon any art question are based upon
profound knowledge and are infinitely valuable.
As for M. Coquelin, we unhesitatingly acquit
that accomplished artist of any share in the
action of his manager. The Tribune will con-
tinue to criticize these performances without the
aid of Mr. Abbey's complimentary tickets, which,
he seems again to have supposed, gave him a
mortgage on the opinions of the critic. Mr. Abbey
may live long enough if he grows wise at a
very rapid rate to find out that the views of a
paper like The Tribune are not governed by
free seats and advertising.

Meantime The Tribune will endeavor to con-
tinue its dividends to its stockholders without
his powerful assistance, and will treat his various
speculations as kindly as before, where kindness
is deserved, undeterred by the fact that, in this
trifling transaction, he has exhibited neither
good sense nor good manners.

It is pitiful to hear Mr. Thurman wail out that
he has been "trotted around the ring, like the
fat woman in the circus." His phrase, however,
hits off the case exactly. Thurman and his ban-
danna are the central figures in a pantomime
show. The spectacle is not an edifying one. If
Mr. Thurman is willing to lend himself to such
a procedure, his friends should have sufficient re-
gard for the proprieties to cause a stop to be
put to these tactics before they go any further.

Postmaster-General Dickinson would not have
enjoyed the remarks made about the postal serv-
ice under his direction, if he had attended the meet-
ing of the Methodist Preachers' Association on
Monday. Ministers do not as a rule, bring politics
into their discussions, but, as usually there was
reason enough for their remarks about the in-
efficiency of the mail service, Chaplain McCabe
went so far as to say "right out in meeting" that
he hoped there would soon be a change in the
Post Office authorities. When he added that this
was a caution to those about to mail anything
valuable, he was loudly applauded. Our Methodist
friends evidently feel sure that there is only one
party to which should be entrusted the responsi-
bility of running the Government of this country.
And they are right.

Theatrical advertising has reached its lowest
level in the exploiting of a singer in a concert-hall
in this city because she claims to be a cast-off
favorite of a certain European sovereign. Are
there no limits to this sort of thing?

Just as we expected, "The New-York Times"
(Dem.), after carrying Illinois, Michigan and Wis-
consin for the Democracy (on paper), has now
turned its attention to Pennsylvania. The basis
for its hope in the State which gave over 80,000
plurality for the Republican ticket four years
ago, appears to be that in 1884 "the Democrats
let the State go by default, knowing how almost
hopeless it was to attempt to carry it." "Almost
hopeless" is certainly moderate enough. Now,
however, there is "a different campaign from that
of four years ago," and the Democrats are hoping
to cut down Blaine's magnificent plurality to about
the 40,000 plurality given for Garfield in 1880.
If they accomplish that, "The New-York Times"
will be in a position to say that the "Democ-
ratic" vote in Pennsylvania is "a great victory."
The Democrats will feel that they have done
a great work, even if they do not carry the
State. The force of this last clause should not
be overlooked. "Even if they do not carry the
State!" At the hour of going to press the Demo-
cratic National Committee had not transferred the
thirty electoral votes of Pennsylvania to the side
of the balance-sheet where the Solid South makes
the most conspicuous showing.

Secretary Whitney, after spending several
years in vain attempts to discredit the Reach
cruisers and in contracting for a fleet of English-
designed vessels, now complacently arranges the
American navy on paper against the British fleet.
He does this, too, a few days after his first cruise,
the Baltimore, has had a not very brilliant con-

engagement with a canal-boat, and been put in dock
for repairs.

In his letter accepting a Democratic nomina-
tion for Congress, T. W. Higginson speaks of President
Cleveland's "singular courage." Yes, the Presi-
dent's courage is quite "singular." The courage
of an office-seeker who four years ago pronounced
the eligibility of a President for re-election "the
most serious danger" to the common weal, and
nevertheless, is today striving to compass a re-
election to the Presidency, must needs be "sin-
gular." And what shall be said of the courage
of a President who, after publicly addressing
an important "order" to his own appointees, suf-
fers them contemptuously to ignore it? Surely
his courage is nothing if not "singular." Harper's
courage is not long ago admitted that Civil Service
Reformer Cleveland had "yielded to the pressure"
put upon him by the spoilsmen of his party.
What is this but another tribute to the President's
"singular" courage? The fact is, some of the
notable examples of courage which Mr. Cleveland
has displayed since he became President are so
singularly "singular" as to be synonymous with
courage.

Having surveyed the field of local politics and
found little encouragement and no inducement to
depart from its rule of conduct and tell the truth,
The Evening Post falls back, presumably not in
disgrace but in contempt, upon a falsehood, and
asserts that The Tribune is doing all in its power
to bring about the election of Grant. It is an
offensive piece of "cool cheek" on the part of
that Democratic organ to divide its editorial space
about equally between frantic appeals to Republi-
cans to vote the Democratic ticket and frantic
denunciations of a Republican paper for not sup-
porting the Republican ticket. However, it all
goes to show that when a superior being has once
embarked in the cause of Democratic reform he need
not be expected to permit either common sense or
common decency to prevent him from making a
fool of himself.

This country of ours is "ripe for a spelling
reform," if "The Atlanta Constitution" is not
mistaken. It is clear, however, that "The Con-
stitution" itself does not share this ripeness.
For it spells the name of the next President of the
United States with a C instead of with an H.

The dollar-a-day life ought to be disposed of
forever by the statement just prepared by Mr.
Huston, chairman of the Republican State Com-
mittee of Indiana. All the evidence that was
ever adduced in support of the charge was a state-
ment by one John G. Schwartz, and corroborative
affidavits by a politician named Levi O. Bailey,
one of the gang led by Sim Coy, who is now in
the penitentiary for committing election frauds,
and one E. F. Gould, who is described as "an un-
reliable, half-crazy agitator." Both the latter, it
is admitted, were not present at the meeting where
the words are alleged to have been used, and none
of them a person of standing. Now, to prove
the falsity of the story, the Republican State
Committee of Indiana has procured from a large
number of well-known citizens of high character
affidavits denying that anything of the kind was
said. Dr. Patrick H. Jamison, one of the best-
known citizens of Indianapolis, who suggested the
formation of a citizens' committee during the
strike of 1870, was present at all the conferences,
heard all that General Harrison said, and denies
absolutely that any such language was used.
General Foster, Joseph R. Perry, a leading busi-
ness man, and John T. Pressley, sheriff of the
county at the time, confirm this. Willis L. La
Rue, Henry McPeck and Alpheus Knight, and other
representative strikers who were present, also con-
tradict the story. Thomas W. Christian, a brick
mason, and W. S. Elliott, another striker, and
their testimony to the same effect. The last-
named says: "I heard all General Harrison said,
and, while he spoke earnestly, he spoke very
kindly and entirely in the interest of the men." On
top of these is an affidavit by six men who
heard Gould, the real author of the "dollar-a-day"
lie, say once, but he did not believe Harrison ever
said such a thing, because he is "no fool." The
best testimony on the subject is that of common
sense. A man would have to be both a fool and
a rogue to make such a remark, and General
Harrison has never been accused of being either.

Secretary Whitney makes a desperate attempt
to "whoop up" the President's belated Retalliation
policy. He thinks that there is no danger of war,
but is sure that "we could whip England" any-
way.

It appears that there is a Bachelors' Club in a
neighboring New-Jersey town, and that one of its
regulations provides that whenever a member
commits the offence of getting married, he must
be obliged to concede it by giving a dinner to the
club. This is all very well, but one of the ad-
mitted rites is plainly against public policy; for
it is stated that at such a dinner on Monday night,
served at a hotel in this city, all the members of
the club who were present—eighteen in number,
besides the host—made speeches in accordance
with a by-law. With Congress still in session
and the newspapers full of campaign oratory,
this must have been disheartening in the extreme.
There is a time for all things, but this is no time
for superfluous orations.

PERSONAL.

Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, has recovered
entirely from his recent illness, and has gone
back to Boston for the winter.

Mr. James Russell Lowell will sail for home on
November 22.

General Fitz John Porter says he takes no in-
terest in politics.

The Rev. William R. Alger will spend the winter
at his home in Boston, but will go to Newport
every week to preach at the Channing Memorial
Church.

General Goff, the Republican candidate for Gov-
ernor of West Virginia, is made of heroic stuff. Dur-
ing the Rebellion he was taken prisoner, shut up
in Libby Prison, and after Major Amner, of the
Rebel, was captured and sentenced to be put to
death as a spy. The Rebel authorities threatened
to take reprisal by hanging General Goff. The lat-
ter heard of it and wrote to President Lincoln: "If
Major Amner is guilty he should be executed re-
gardless of his consequences to me. The life of a
single soldier, no matter who he may be, should
not stand in the way of adherence to a great prin-
ciple."

The Princess Sophia of Prussia is learning Greek,
and the Crown Prince of Greece is helping her.
They are to be married.

The late Mrs. Burns-Macdonald, mentioned by
the Queen in her "Journal" as a sole heiress and de-
scendant of the Macdon